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Ann Preston M.D

THE

Woman's Medical College
Of Pennsylvania.

AN HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

BY

CLARA MARSHALL, M.D.,

DEAN OF THE COLLEGE.

PHILADELPHIA:

P. BLAKISTON, SON & CO.,

1012 WALNUT STREET,

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TO

THE ALUMNÆ

OF THE

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

PREFACE.

THE following account of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania was originally prepared with the expectation that it would constitute one of a collection of histories of the medical colleges for women in this country, which were to be embodied as part of the "Report on Women in Medicine in the United States," prepared by Dr. Frances Emily White for the World's Congress of Representative Women, held in Chicago in 1893. The delay in the publication of the large body of the reports of this Congress, promised by the United States Government, and the receipt of frequent and urgent requests for more detailed information in regard to the part taken by this College in the education of women in medicine, have induced the author to publish this report as a separate volume. C. M.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1897.

"THE history of the movement for introducing women into the full practice of the medical profession is one of the most interesting of modern times. This movement has already achieved much, and far more than is often supposed. Yet the interest lies even less in what has been so far achieved than in the opposition which has been encountered; in the nature of this opposition, in the pretexts on which it has been sustained, and in the reasonings, more or less disingenuous, by which it has claimed its justification. The history, therefore, is a record not more of fact than of opinion. And the opinions expressed have often been so grave and solid in appearance, yet proved so frivolous and empty in view of the subsequent event, that their history is not unworthy of careful consideration among that of other solemn follies of mankind." *

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*See article by Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., in "Woman's Work in America." Holt & Co., New York, 1891.

THE

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

AN HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

THE first college in the world regularly organized for the education of women for the medical profession was incorporated by Act of Assembly in Pennsylvania, approved March 11, 1850, under the title of the "Female Medical College of Pennsylvania," which title was, in 1867, changed by decree of court to that of the "Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania."* The names of the original corporators testify to the high character of those who were interested in the establishment of the College. In the Eighteenth Annual Announcement (1867), the name of a woman appears for the first time in the list of corporators; in

*For further particulars in regard to the claim of priority for this college, see address delivered to the graduating class of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania by Frances Emily White, M.D. (*Medical News*, August 3, 1895).

the Nineteenth, the number has increased to three ; in the forty-fourth (1893), the name of Mary E. Mumford appears as president.

The idea of establishing a college for the medical education of women originated with Dr. Bartholomew Fussell, a member of the Society of Friends, and a physician of no mean repute in Chester county, Pa. Association with an elder sister, whom he regarded with affection and reverence, was the means of raising in his mind the query, "Why should not women have the same opportunities in life as men?" * This idea was suggested to others and led to results the magnitude of which was far from being anticipated at that time, for the College had its origin amid humble surroundings, and its early days were "the days of small things." One of the original corporators, Mr. William J. Mullen, who was the first president of the College, purchased the unexpired lease of a building in the rear of No. 627 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and remodelled it at his own expense to adapt it for the purposes of the College, and it was opened for the reception of students October 12, 1850.

The first graduating class consisted of eight women, several of whom became eminently successful in the practice of medicine. One of the number, Dr. Ann

*Extract from a personal letter from a niece—Grace Anna Lewis.

Preston, was soon after elected to the Professorship of Physiology and Hygiene in the College, and subsequently became dean of the faculty, both positions being held by her until her death, in 1872;* another, Dr. Hannah Longshore, who retired from active practice in 1894, by her energy and perseverance, has assisted in paving the way for others.

The first faculty of the College consisted of six members, men of fair standing in the profession. Forty students matriculated during the first session (1850–51); from that time to the present there have been fluctuations in the size of the class, with, on the whole, a steady increase.

It is a matter of regret that those who were connected with the early college days, did not realize the advisability of leaving behind them a complete record of its struggles to secure an honored place among the medical schools of the world.

The following extract from the remarks of Dr. C. N. Peirce, one of the corporators, on the occasion of the presentation to the College, by the alumnæ, of the portraits of the late Professors Emeline H. Cleveland, M.D., and Rachel L. Bodley, M.D., throws some light on its early history:

"I shall be pardoned, I am sure, for taking a step backward in order to lift the veil from the face and

*A sketch of her life has been written by Dr. Eliza E. Judson of the class of 1872.

deeds of one who made the life and the glory of these two women possible. You all anticipate me when I mention the name of Dr. Ann Preston as one to whom we are largely indebted for this present opportunity. That frail and friendly form, that Quaker poet and prophet, with her quiet spirit, represented a force and influence worth a regiment of men. To appreciate her value, let us for a moment revert to the status of the College when she and Professor Cleveland allied themselves with its interests.

"The college building consisted of a few inconspicuous rooms, to be reached only by a dark and narrow passage-way from Arch Street, near Seventh Street, as if this secluded spot were necessary for security from the unwelcome attention of chivalric (?) medical students of the other colleges.

"With two noble exceptions, the Rev. Albert Barnes and the Rev. Dr. E. L. Magoon, not an evangelical clergyman could be induced to sit on the platform on such occasions as this. With the exception of a few annual donations from interested friends, there was not a dollar in the treasury for compensation of professors or illustration of lectures; not a medical journal in the land would publish our advertisement, or do other than grossly misrepresent the College; no hospital could admit our students for clinical advantages without danger of their being insulted by both professors and students. So intense was the feeling on the part of the profession against the men who were willing to accept professorships in the school or give instruction in medicine to women, that it was with difficulty that good teachers could be obtained."

The first manikin belonging to the College was secured by Dr. Elwood Harvey, who saw no possibility of getting money for it from the treasury, and so ventured upon the following daring scheme for the accomplishment of the desired object.

There was a colored girl hiding in Washington, for whom both her master at home and a friend of the anti-slavery cause in New York had offered a reward (that offered by the master being much the larger sum). Dr. Harvey hired a horse and carriage in Baltimore, drove to Washington, and having found the girl, gave directions that she should be dressed in boy's clothing and then join him in front of the White House, where he would await her. They encountered perils at the turnpike gates, where men were reluctant to let the "servant" go through; and at the house of a slave-holder (an acquaintance of the doctor's), where they stopped for rest, there were many jests, the truth of which was unsuspected, about the doctor's "runaway." On reaching Philadelphia she was taken in charge by the "Underground Railroad" and sent safely through to Canada and freedom; and, with the three hundred dollars received for this perilous service, the Doctor bought a manikin for the College.*

The first Annual Announcement of the College makes note of clinics held at the College building by the several professors, but neither the professors nor the

*See "Progress," January 4, 1879.

students were long content with the meagre opportunities thus afforded, and the endeavor to obtain adequate clinical instruction constitutes one of the most significant chapters in the history of the College.

The outbreak of the Civil War found this young and struggling institution unable to withstand the depressing influences of the times, and a temporary suspension of lectures was announced. Professor Preston, far from relaxing her efforts, seized this interruption as a golden opportunity for devoting her entire energies to the establishment of a hospital that would furnish clinical instruction, the lack of which she realized as a weighty element in the non-success of the college. When, in October, 1862, lectures were resumed in large and convenient rooms rented in the hospital building on North College Avenue and Twenty-second Street, the College entered on a career of prosperity, no small share of which is due to the sister institution.

While Professor Preston was at work at home raising funds and gaining friends for the new hospital, Professor Cleveland was equally active abroad. August 27, 1860, she entered the School of Obstetrics, in connection with *La Maternité* of Paris, where she prosecuted her studies with characteristic zeal and intelligence. At the close of her term of service, June 28, 1861, she received the diploma of the school, and with it five prizes (two of them first prizes), as

well as honorable mention for "clinical observation." "That all this was accomplished in a foreign land and in a tongue previously unfamiliar to her, affords the best possible insight into the quality of her mental work. She, in fact, acquired the language after she entered the hospital wards, but so thorough was this achievement, that her final examination, in the presence of a large audience, was characterized in the diploma as 'extremely satisfactory.'" * In the autumn of 1861 Dr. Cleveland entered upon her duties as Resident Physician of the newly-chartered hospital, a position which she held for seven years, when the demands of private practice compelled her resignation. In 1862, on the re-opening of the College, she was transferred from the Chair of Anatomy to that of Obstetrics, which she occupied with distinguished ability until her death in December, 1878.

In connection with the subject of the lack of clinical instruction, the following incident in the life of one of our alumnæ, is full of interest and pathos. When Dr. Elizabeth Shattuck, described as a woman of "rare gifts and graces," graduated in 1854, it was her intention to enter the missionary field in Asia. Realizing the necessity for previous hospital training, she applied for admission to the wards of several hospitals in Philadelphia; but, failing in this endeavor, she

*See "The College Story," an address to the graduating class, March 17, 1881, by Prof. Rachel L. Bodley, M. D.

obtained, through the influence of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, the position of head nurse in the Philadelphia Hospital. At the close of three years of laborious service she applied to the missionary board, of the church of which she was a member, to be sent out as a missionary physician, but the application was refused on the ground of her being an unmarried woman. Defeated in this beloved object of her life, she returned to her old position at "Blockley."

She subsequently accepted the Chair of Physiology and Hygiene and the position of Resident Physician in Vassar College, but, while completing her engagement at the Philadelphia Hospital, she was smitten with typhus fever, then epidemic in the wards, and died in that institution in January, 1865.

Her rejection by a missionary board in 1858, because she was an unmarried woman, with other cases of a similar character, led to the formation of a society in 1860, which still exists, as the "Woman's Union Missionary Society," and may be regarded as the mother of several similar societies. Although the first society was organized in 1860, the development of the work of these associations did not justify the employment of missionary physicians until 1870, when Dr. Clara Swain, a graduate of this College (class of 1869), was sent out by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, "the first of a rapidly-lengthening line of women missionary-

physicians from this College, who, working in harmony with their associates in the zenanas of the East and the crowded homes of China and Japan, are accomplishing a silent revolution in the condition of women of which the world at large little dreams." * Four years after Dr. Shattuck's death, for the first time in the annals of Philadelphia, a distinguished clinician, Alfred Stillé, M.D., LL.D., on January 2, 1869, prefaced his lectures in the amphitheatre of the Philadelphia Hospital with the words "Ladies and Gentlemen," women students having been admitted to attendance. Professor Stillé has kindly furnished the following report of his opening words :

"Ladies and Gentlemen : I have pleasure in meeting you to-day. It is the first time in my medical experience that I have had the opportunity of addressing women among the audience of my pupils. We are sometimes shocked at what is novel, simply because it gives us an unaccustomed impression, but in the present instance I must say that, so far as I am personally concerned, I not only have no objection to seeing ladies among a medical audience, but, on the other hand, I welcome them."

November the 6th, 1869, was also a memorable day in the history of the College. Permission having been given by the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital for attendance upon the clinical lectures of that

* See "The College-Story."

institution, about thirty women students were present on that day. The conduct of the male students was such as to raise a storm of public indignation in Philadelphia and other cities, and, as a consequence, the subject of clinical instruction to "mixed" classes was discussed *in extenso* in the public press. The following extract from one of the leading newspapers of Philadelphia, will serve to show the general tenor of newspaper comment at that time:

"The students of the male colleges, knowing that the ladies would be present, turned out several hundred strong, with the design of expressing their disapproval of the action of the managers of the hospital particularly, and of the admission of women to the medical profession generally.

"Ranging themselves in line, these gallant gentlemen assailed the young ladies, as they passed out, with insolent and offensive language, and then followed them into the street, where the whole gang, with the fluency of long practice, joined in insulting them. It was an action which deprived every man in that crowd of all claim to the title of gentleman. If these women had given gross offense, if they had indulged in any unwomanly behavior, if they had intruded themselves in the hospital in violation of the rules, even then there would have been no excuse for such infamous conduct as this on the part of the students. But these ladies had absolute right there; they were admitted by precisely the same authority that admits men, and more than this, it was right

that they should accept the privilege offered them if they wished to do so." (*Evening Bulletin*, November 8, 1869.)

The following subsequently appeared as a communication to the same paper:

"When the ladies entered the amphitheatre they were greeted by yells, hisses, 'caterwaulings,' mock applause, offensive remarks upon personal appearance, etc. When the uproar seemed to be at its height, William Biddle appeared, accompanied by one of his colleagues, and informed these rowdies that he came in behalf of the managers to say that the ladies were there by and with their consent and they should be protected from insult, and any man detected in any of this insulting, uproarious behavior should have his ticket withdrawn. When they began to hiss, he calmly said: 'Oh! I don't care for your hisses.' He begged them to remember their characters as gentlemen, and assured them that it was only on such a consideration that they were admitted. He told them that he would stay to see how they behaved, and the two gentlemen seated themselves. For the first hour there was the semblance of order. Dr. —— appeared before the class and was greeted by hearty and unanimous applause, and then proceeded with his duties. His manner was marked by refinement and true manly nobility, although he was evidently embarrassed by the novelty of his position. He was succeeded by Dr. ——, whose consciousness was manifested in a less reserved manner. It was very evident that other thoughts were in his mind than those

suggested by master and student. Let me detail one of the incidents of the hour, which, though not decidedly offensive, evidently was intended to make sport of the ladies. A patient was before the class whose sight had been greatly impaired by some accident at the mines. Desiring to test his improvement since the last clinic, the doctor, turning the patient's face towards that part of the building where the ladies were seated, said, 'What do you see?' 'Patrick,' answered the man, referring to one of the attendants who stood near. Said the professor, 'Look up! look higher and tell me what you see.' The man strained his almost sightless eyeballs and replied, 'Light! I see light!' Was there a significance in that blind man's words? Was not light dawning upon bigotry and oppression when women were thus allowed to avail themselves of an opportunity for acquiring knowledge, to be afterwards dispensed for the alleviation of suffering humanity?

"During the last hour missiles of paper, tinfoil, tobacco-quids, etc., were thrown upon the ladies, while some of these men (?) defiled the dresses of the ladies near them with tobacco-juice.

"It is but just to the ladies to say that they maintained their position as scientific students by a quiet and modest demeanor. It was quite evident from their general appearance that none of them had ever been accustomed to the association of such unmannerly men (?) before.

"There were a few men who seemed mortified and chagrined at the state of affairs, but they could do nothing against the rabble. It is to be hoped that

this narrow-minded policy will have died a natural death before next Saturday, and that each man will remember his own mother or sisters before he joins in insulting women of virtue and intelligence."

But opposition to the attendance of women at the clinics of the Pennsylvania Hospital was not confined to students. A meeting was convened on the 15th inst., at the University of Pennsylvania, to consider the subject of clinical instruction to mixed classes of male and female students of medicine, when the following remonstrance was unanimously adopted and signed by the faculties of the University of Pennsylvania, of Jefferson Medical College, by the medical staffs of the various hospitals of Philadelphia, and by the members of the profession at large:

"The undersigned, professors in the University of Pennsylvania, and in Jefferson Medical College, members of the medical staffs of various hospitals of Philadelphia, and members of the medical profession in Philadelphia at large, out of respect for their profession and for the interests of the public, do feel it to be their duty, at the present time, to express their convictions upon the subject of 'clinical instruction to mixed classes of male and female students of medicine.'

"They are induced to present their views on this question, which is of so grave importance to medical education, from the fact that it is misunderstood by the public, and because an attempt is now being made

to force it before the community in a shape which they conceive to be injurious to the progress of medical science, and to the efficiency of clinical teaching.

"They have no hesitation in declaring that their deliberate conviction is adverse to conducting clinical instruction in the presence of students of both sexes.

"The judgment that has been arrived at is based upon the following considerations :

"I.—Clinical instrûction in practical medicine demands an examination of all the organs and parts of the body as far as practicable; hence, personal exposure becomes for this purpose often a matter of absolute necessity. It cannot be assumed, by any right-minded person, that male persons should be subject to inspection before a class of females, although this inspection may, without impropriety, be submitted to before those of their own sex.

"A thorough investigation, as well as demonstration, in these cases—so necessary to render instruction complete and effective—is, by a mixed audience, precluded; while the clinical lecturer is restrained and embarrassed in his inquiries, and must, therefore, fall short in the conclusion which he may draw, and in the instruction which he communicates.

"II.—In many operations upon male patients, exposure of the body is inevitable and demonstrations must be made which are unfitted for the observation of students of the opposite sex. These operations, when made under the eye of such a conjoined assemblage, are shocking to the sense of decency, and entail the risk of unmanning the surgeon, of distracting his mind, and endangering the life of his patient.

Besides this, a large class of surgical diseases of the male is of so delicate a nature as altogether to forbid inspection by female students. Yet, a complete understanding of this particular class of diseases is of pre-eminent importance to the community. Moreover, such affections can be thoroughly studied only in the clinics of large cities, and the opportunity for studying them, far from being curtailed, should be extended to the utmost possible degree.

"To those who are familiar with such cases as are here alluded to, it is inconceivable that females should ever be called to their treatment.

"III.—By the joint participation, on the part of male and female students, in the instruction and demonstrations which properly belong to the clinical lecture-room, the barrier of respect is broken down, and that high estimation of womanly qualities, which should always be sustained and cherished, and which has its origin in domestic and social associations, is lost by an inevitable and positive demoralization of the individuals concerned, thereby entailing most serious detriment to the morals of society.

"In view of the above considerations, the undersigned do earnestly and solemnly protest against the admixture of the sexes at clinical instruction in medicine and surgery, and do respectfully lay these their views before the Board of Managers of the hospitals in Philadelphia.

"November 15, 1869."

This was succeeded by the following statement from the Faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania:

"Philadelphia, November 15, 1869.—As the relation of women students of medicine to public clinics is being extensively discussed in the public journals, it seems necessary for us to state our position.

"Considering it decided that, as practitioners of medicine, the guardianship of life and health is to be placed in the keeping of women, it becomes the interest of society and the duty of those intrusted with their professional training to endeavor to provide for them all suitable means for their practical instruction to be gained at hospital clinics.

"The taunt has heretofore been frequently thrown out that women have not attended the great clinical schools of the country, nor listened to the celebrated teachers, and that, consequently, they cannot be as well prepared as men for medical practice. We believe, as we have always done, that in all special diseases of men and women, and in all operations necessarily involving embarrassing exposure of the person, it is neither fitting nor expedient that students of both sexes should attend promiscuously, but that all special diseases of men should be treated by men in the presence of men only. It was this feeling, founded on the respect due to the delicacy of women as patients, perhaps more than any other consideration, which lead to the founding of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia. There the clinical demonstration of special diseases is made by women physicians, and before women students only.

"As we would not permit men students to enter these clinics, neither would we be willing—out of regard to the feelings of men as patients, if for no

other consideration—that our students should attend clinics where men are specially treated, and there has been no time in the history of our college when our students could intentionally do so, save in direct contravention of our known views.

"In nearly all of the great public hospitals, however, by far the larger proportion of cases suited for clinical illustration, whether medical or surgical, are such as involve no necessary exposure—the results of diseases and accidents to which men and women are subjected alike, and which women physicians are constantly called upon to treat. Into these clinics, women also —often sensitive and shrinking, albeit poor—are brought as patients to illustrate the lectures, and we maintain that wherever it is proper to introduce women as patients, there also it is but just and in accordance with the instincts of the truest womanhood for women to appear as physicians and students.

"We had arranged when our class was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital to attend on alternate clinic days only, so as to allow ample opportunity for the unembarrassed exhibition of special cases to the other students by themselves.

"We encouraged our students to visit the hospital upon this view, sustained by our confidence in the sound judgment and high-minded courtesy of the physicians in charge of the wards. All the objections that have been made to the admission of our students to these clinics seem to be based upon the mistaken assumption that they had designed to attend them indiscriminately. As we state distinctly and unequivocally that this was not the fact, and that they had no idea

or intention of being present, except on one day in the week, when no cases which it would not be proper to illustrate before both classes of students would necessarily be brought in, it seems to us that these objections are destroyed, and we cannot but feel that the fair-minded professional gentlemen who, under this false impression as to facts, have objected to our course, will, upon a candid reconsideration, acknowledge that our position is just and intrinsically right.

"The general testimony of those who attended the Saturday clinics last winter at the Philadelphia Hospital at Blockley, when about forty women were in regular attendance, was that the tone and bearing of the students were generally improved, and that the usual cases were brought forward and the full measure of instruction given, without any violation of refined propriety.

"We maintain, in common with medical men, that science is impersonal, and that the high aim of relief to suffering humanity sanctifies all duties; and we repel as derogatory to the profession of medicine, the assertion that the physician who has risen to the level of his high calling need be embarrassed, in treating general diseases, by the presence of earnest women students.

"The movement for women's medical education has been sustained from the beginning by the most refined, intelligent and religious women, and by the noblest and best men in the community. It has ever been regarded by them as the cause of humanity, calculated in its very nature to enlarge professional experience, bless women, and refine society.

"It has, in our city, caused a college and a hospital to be founded, sustained and endowed by those who have known intimately the character and objects of this work, and the aims and efforts of those connected with it. It has this year brought to Philadelphia some fifty educated and earnest women to study medicine; women who have come to this labor enthusiastically and reverently, as to a great life interest and a holy calling.

"These women purchased tickets, and entered the clinic of the Pennsylvania Hospital, with no obtrusive spirit, and with no intention of interfering with the legitimate advantages of other students. If they have been forced into an unwelcome notoriety, it has not been of their own seeking.

"ANN PRESTON, M.D., *Dean.*

"EMELINE H. CLEVELAND, M.D., *Secretary.*"

The following extract from the minutes of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital will explain the next step in this history:

"PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 11th Month 29, 1869.

"At a stated meeting of the managers, held this day, the following preamble was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It appears that the resolution adopted by the Board at their stated meeting, held the 25th ult., authorizing the attendance of female students at the clinics of the hospital has given rise to much dissatisfaction on the part of many physicians and students of this city; and whereas, such opposition was entirely unexpected, from the fact that female students

had been attending the clinics of the Blockley Hospital of this city, as well as of hospitals in New York, Edinburgh, Scotland, and Zürich, without, so far as we were aware, there being any opposition; and whereas, it is the desire of the managers of the hospital to avoid giving any just ground for dissatisfaction; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the medical and surgical staff of the hospital to provide for separate clinical instruction to female students of medicine, on at least one day each week, and that upon the completion of such an arrangement, the other clinical lectures be confined to classes composed of males only.

"M. L. DAWSON, *President.*
"WISTAR MORRIS, *Secretary.*"

At a meeting of the contributors of the Hospital, the subject was discussed, and finally, on May 29, 1871, the following action was taken by the managers:

"The contributors at their annual meeting in fifth month, 1870, having directed that appropriate, thorough clinical instruction be given to the students of the Woman's Medical College, if practicable, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and having, at the last annual meeting, given reiterated instructions to the same effect,

"*Resolved*, That it is hereby made the duty of the Medical and Surgical Staff to carry into effect the instructions given by the contributors, as above mentioned, during their term of office."

At the same meeting the following letter was read:

"1611 Chestnut Street.

"MR. JACOB P. JONES.

Dear Friend:

Should a willingness to give surgical instruction to female students be required as a condition of election on Monday, I desire that you will do me the favor to withdraw my name, as I should regret to do anything which would embarrass the Board in carrying out the wishes of the Contributors.

"Very truly your friend,

"D. HAYES AGNEW."

Immediately upon receiving this communication, the following resolutions were passed by the Board of Managers:

"WHEREAS, A communication this day has been received from Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, declining to be considered a candidate for re-election if surgical instruction be given to female students, in accordance with the directions of the Contributors at the last annual meeting; and,

"WHEREAS, The Board feels bound to carry out the instructions of the Contributors; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That in accepting the declination of Dr. Agnew the Board desires to express their deep sense of his eminent abilities as a surgeon, as well as the faithful manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties devolving upon him while connected with the institution.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of the above be furnished Dr. Agnew, signed by the President and Secretary on our behalf."

Women students attended the separate clinics provided for them at the Pennsylvania Hospital for a time, but gradually dissatisfaction arose because of the character of the material presented, especially in surgery. While it was natural that the lecturer should bring such cases as would best show his skill before the much larger male class, it was trying to the women students to have brought before them a woman only to be told that at the following clinic for men a capital operation would be performed upon the patient, or to be shown a woman on whom an operation of magnitude had been performed before the male class.

Attendance upon clinics of the Philadelphia Hospital, which had been abandoned on the opening of the Pennsylvania Hospital, was therefore resumed.

In the Annual Announcement of the College for 1879–80, the following statement occurs: "Our students are admitted to clinical lectures at the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospital, and by private arrangement, classes may obtain instruction in the wards of that Hospital, especially rich in clinical material."

To the late Dr. Edward Tunis Bruen, a member of the attending staff, belongs the honor of first introducing private classes of women students to the medical wards of this hospital (in 1878). These classes

were continued during the several years of his connection with the institution. No hospital in the city furnishes better opportunities for the study of medical cases, and since it was through the entering wedge made by Dr. Bruen that bed-side instruction to small sections of the class became a part of the required curriculum, the College owes him a special debt of gratitude.

In the Annual Announcement just referred to, we find the following: "At the Pennsylvania Hospital, the oldest and one of the largest hospitals in Philadelphia, semi-weekly clinics are held in the departments of Medicine and Surgery, to which we trust all regular students of medicine will soon be admitted upon equal terms." The desire of the faculty was gratified, when during the session of 1882–83, the students of the College were admitted to the regular weekly clinics. It is interesting, in this connection, to note that Dr. Agnew, six years after his resignation, was invited by the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital to resume his place on the staff, that his letter of acceptance contains no reference to the vexed question of women students and that he lectured to a mixed class during this second connection with the Hospital whenever women chose to attend his clinics. In the latter part of his life Dr. Agnew accepted invitations to consult with women physicians.

In the meantime, other opportunities for clinical

work were being secured. In 1869, Wills' Eye Hospital was mentioned in the Annual Announcement as open to the class.

In 1872, a dispensary and hospital in connection with the Bedford Street Mission were established by a graduate of the school,* and afforded opportunities for clinical study to the students. In the same year, the "New Orthopædic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases" was added to the list, but the privilege of attendance at this hospital has since been withdrawn.

In 1875 the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was opened to women through the application of Dr. Clara Marshall, the Demonstrator of Pharmacy in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

In 1877 the Eye and Ear Department of the Philadelphia Dispensary offered instruction to women.

1878 marks the beginning of private instruction in the wards of the Philadelphia Hospital and the re-appearance of women students at its general clinics. During the same year, Professor Emeline H. Cleveland, M.D., became the Gynæcologist to the Department for the Insane of the Pennsylvania Hospital, though no official record of her appointment exists.†

1880. In July of this year, Dr. Alice Bennett (class

* Elizabeth C. Keller, M.D., Class of 1871.

† This position since Dr. Cleveland's death has been held by Dr. A. V. Scott-Haensler, Class of 1875.

of 1876), entered upon her duties as Medical Superintendent in the Department for Women in the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pa. Dr. Bennett was the first woman to undertake the exclusive care of the woman's department of a hospital for the insane. Since the opening of the Hospital (July 12, 1880), 3864 patients have been received, and there are now (December 31, 1896) 1027 in this department, with a corps of 106 nurses. There are also two assistant physicians in this department and a pathologist to the entire hospital graduates of this College. The druggist is also a woman. Three months after the election of Dr. Bennett, Dr. Margaret Cleaves, who had previously had experience as an assistant physician in a hospital for the insane in Iowa, was elected by the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg, in place of the former male assistant in the department for women, but subject to the supervision and direction of the male superintendent.

At present the hospital at Danville is the only one in the state that has no woman physician, and the hospital at Norristown is still the only one in which women patients are under the exclusive care of a woman physician.* At Harrisburg (where there are two women assistants), Warren and Dixmont, the

*On the resignation of Dr. Bennett, which took effect October 1, 1896, she was succeeded by Susan J. Taber, M.D. (class of 1871), the present resident physician.

assistant physicians, are graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.*

The appointment of medical women to hospitals for the insane has been brought about mainly by the untiring energy, fidelity and zeal of the late Dr. Hiram Corson, of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, who first brought the matter to the attention of the State Medical Society (and afterwards before the Legislature) in 1877. Dr. Corson succeeded only in securing the passage of a law *permitting* the appointment of women physicians in hospitals for the insane. His strong desire was that the appointment of a woman Physician-in-Chief with women assistants should be made mandatory.† Dr. Corson, almost up to the time

* Dr. Mary H. Stinson (class of 1869) was, so far as known to the writer, the first woman to occupy the position of assistant physician in a hospital for the insane, having entered upon her duties in the Worcester Lunatic Hospital (Mass.), September, 1869, continuing her connection with that institution during a period of six and a half years. On the opening of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Dr. Stinson was unanimously elected to the post of Medical Superintendent of the women's department, but ill health having prevented her acceptance, the appointment was conferred on Dr. Alice Bennett.

† For further particulars see "An Account of the Measures Taken to Procure a Law to Authorize Trustees of Hospitals for the Insane to Employ Women Physicians to have Charge of the Insane of their own Sex." By Dr. Hiram Corson of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. 1894.

of his death, which occurred March 4, 1896, in his ninety-third year, was still engaged in trying to improve the condition of hospitals for the insane in Pennsylvania through Legislative enactment.

In 1882, a member of the class of 1880 was elected to the position of Assistant Physician in the department for the insane of the Philadelphia Hospital, and this position has been held by a woman since that date. On February 12, 1885, the buildings of this department were almost entirely destroyed by fire, and the Physician-in-Chief, Dr. D. D. Richardson, in referring in his annual report to the valuable services of the woman assistant, Dr. Mary Alice Avery (class of 1879), said, "The bravest act of the fire of February 12th was performed by this noble woman in rescuing a patient secluded at the extreme end of the fourth story hall." Also in 1882 a member of the class of 1878 was elected Out-door Physician to the Fifth Poor District, the first woman appointed to this position. A member of the class of 1886 is now physician to the Board of Charities and Corrections for the sixteenth ward.

From the minutes of the meeting of the Guardians of the Poor, held at the Philadelphia Hospital, October 27, 1882, the following extract is made: "On motion of the chairman, Mr. John Huggard,* Clara Marshall,

*To this gentleman, more than to any other, belongs the honor of extending more fully to women the clinical advantages of this great hospital.

M.D., was elected to the Obstetrical Department, and on motion of Mr. William McAleer, Hannah T. Croasdale, M.D., was also elected." Dr. Croasdale, however, declined the appointment. Dr. Marshall accepted and occupied this position, which included the duty of lecturing to a large class of students from the several medical colleges of the city of Philadelphia, until her resignation in September, 1895.*

In 1883, the competitive examination for the position of *interne* at the Philadelphia Hospital was opened to women, and a member of the class of 1883 who took the examination stood number six in a class of thirty-seven, and hence was one of the twelve recommended for appointment. Since that time a woman has thrice headed the list of successful candidates.

1883. The Annual College Announcement states that "the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, affords valuable facilities in a post-graduate course in medical and surgical specialties." In the same year, Anna E. Broomall, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics in the College, was appointed Gynæcologist to the Friends' Asylum for the Insane at Frankford, Philadelphia.

1885. A new clinical amphitheatre having been erected in connection with the German Hospital, our students were cordially invited to attend the valuable

* Dr. Elizabeth L. Peck (class of 1885) was elected to fill the vacancy.

clinics in medicine and surgery held in that institution. At the opening of Bryn Mawr College in 1885, the Professor of Obstetrics in the College was appointed to the position of Attending Physician.

1886. A woman* was, for the first time, appointed as Attending Physician to the Girls' Department of the Philadelphia House of Refuge.

1887. The Maternity Hospital, the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity, and the Sheltering Arms of Philadelphia are announced as each appointing annually a resident physician from among our graduates. Also in 1887 the clinics of the Children's Hospital are noted as being open to women students.

1888. A woman† was, for the first time, appointed Resident Physician to the Philadelphia County Prison (Moyamensing).

1889. The "Medical Aid Society for Self-supporting Women" was established through the efforts of four of the alumnæ of the school. The medical work is done by women, and the last annual report is most creditable, both as to the character of the charity and of the medical work accomplished.

1890. One of our alumnæ was appointed Resident Physician to the Hospital of the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, and another was elected Assistant Physician to the Dela-

* Clara Marshall, M.D. (class of 1875).

† Sarah L. Weintraub, M.D. (class of 1883).

ware State Hospital for the Insane. The competitive examination for the position of resident physician at the German Hospital, and that of the Charity Hospital at Norristown were opened to women. The West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, the entire management of which is in the hands of women, was established; its *internes* are appointed from among the graduates of this School. A member of the class of 1890 was appointed Resident Physician at the German Hospital.

1892. The Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia, just established, appointed a woman as Resident Physician. Three of our alumnæ entered upon duty as members of the attending staff of the Jewish Maternity Home. Bed-side instruction to small sections of the class in the department of medicine in the German Hospital was made a part of the regular college curriculum for the session of 1892–93. A member of the class of 1892 was appointed Dispensary Physician of the children's department of the same hospital.

1893. The competitive examination of the Presbyterian Hospital was opened to women. An alumna of of the College and a member of the faculty* gave two lectures in the clinical amphitheatre of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital before the Nurses' Training School, the first appearance of a woman physician as

*Clara Marshall, M.D.

a teacher in that institution. In the spring of this year, a member of the class of 1890* was appointed, on competitive examination, to the position of Assistant Health Inspector in the city of Philadelphia, and has already done valuable work in this department. In November, another member of this class† was elected by the Trustees of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, at Elwyn, Pa., to the position of Assistant Physician in that institution.

An attempt to secure a complete list of the various institutions in which our alumnæ have received appointments, and in which our students have had opportunities for clinical study has been only partially successful; the list, as far as obtainable, is given on page 84.

The interest of the alumnæ of the College in public affairs is shown by the various lecture-courses given by them and by their connection with scientific‡ and benevolent associations. They lecture in training-schools for nurses; on physiology and hygiene in schools and before clubs of women and girls; they are elected to membership on school boards;§ they are

* Frances C. Van Gasken, M.D.

† Louise H. Llewellyn, M.D.

‡ The Academy of Natural Sciences, the Franklin Institute, and the Wagner Free Institute of Science of Philadelphia may be given as examples.

§ An alumna writes, "Since coming here, three years ago, I have had to overcome a very strong prejudice against women

city physicians and health inspectors, etc. Thus, they exert a far-reaching influence, the extent of which it is difficult to estimate.

The history of this College would be incomplete without some account of the struggle of its professors and alumnæ, resident in Philadelphia, for professional recognition in the City and State.

At an adjourned meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, held November 10, 1858, certain resolutions, previously presented for consideration, were referred to as follows:

"In reply to the proposition embraced in the resolutions submitted for their opinion, the Censors respectfully report, that they would recommend the members of the regular profession to withhold from the faculties and graduates of female medical colleges all countenance and support, and that they cannot, consistently with sound medical ethics, consult or hold professional medical intercourse with their professors or alumnæ."

This action being sustained by the State Medical Society, the following appeal was sent to that body June 8, 1866:

"The Corporators and Faculty of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania would respectfully ask of

physicians, and I have succeeded so well that this spring I was elected a member of our school board, polling the largest number of votes ever polled in this borough."

the State Medical Society the repeal of the following resolutions passed at its annual session in 1859:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this society that members of the regular profession cannot, consistently with sound medical ethics, consult or hold professional intercourse with professors or graduates of female medical colleges, as at present constituted, inasmuch as some of the professors are irregular practitioners, and all of these colleges are ineligible to representation in the American Medical Association."

"The Corporators and Faculty desire to state that the college they represent—the only one in Pennsylvania at which women are educated as physicians—is a regular school, and has adopted, in reference to the qualifications of its graduates, the standard of the oldest and best medical colleges of the country."

"They would also remind the society, that for years women have been successfully practicing medicine, that the demand for their services is steadily increasing and that they are sustained mainly by the best classes in the community."

"While a large portion of those recognized as leading physicians practically ignore these resolutions, their existence is, nevertheless, a fruitful source of annoyance and injury to patients and physicians, as well as a seeming imputation upon the liberality and humanity of a noble profession.

"T. MORRIS PEROT,
"*President of the Board of Corporators.*

"JOSEPH JEAMES,
"*Secretary of the Board of Corporators.*

"ANN PRESTON, M.D.,
"*Dean of the Faculty.*

"EMELINE CLEVELAND, M.D.,
"*Secretary of the Faculty.*"

In 1867 a second appeal, sent by the college to the society, was "laid on the table." During the same year the Philadelphia County Society issued the following manifesto :

"Looking to the usefulness and dignity of the profession, which are inseparably connected with the welfare of the community, we are not without very grave objections to women taking on themselves the heavy duties and responsibilities of the practice of medicine. Their success in the walks of general literature and even, in some instances, of science which allow a choice of time and season for intellectual labor, cannot be adduced as an argument in favor of their ability to bear up under the bodily and mental strain to which they would be unceasingly subjected in this new vocation. The physiological peculiarities of women, even in single life, and the disorders consequent on them, cannot fail, frequently, to interfere with the regular discharge of her duties as physician in constant attendance on the sick. How much greater must be the interruption to her duties if she enters the marriage state and becomes a mother and nurse! The delicate organization and predominance of the nervous system render her peculiarly susceptible to suffer, if not to sink, under the fatigue and mental shocks which she must encounter in her professional round. Man, with his robust frame and trained self-command, is often barely equal to the task. The home influence of women is one of the greatest benefits growing out of Christian civilization. More especially is this manifest when we look at her as the head of the

household, a helpmate to her husband, and the confidant, guide, instructor and loving friend of her children, whose future happiness and respectability so much depend on her tuition and example. What would be the state of the household, what the present condition and future prospects of the children, deprived to a considerable extent of their natural guardian, who would be engaged all day and not secure against calls in the night, in the service of the sick? Nor when at home can the mother, worried and fretted and anxious about her patients, give healthy milk to her infant, or be in a fit frame of mind to interchange endearments with her beloved little ones, to receive their confidences and offer advice.

"Once embarked in the practice of medicine, a female physician will not long confine herself to attendance on persons of her own sex. Curiosity, caprice, the novelty of the thing, would induce some men to ask the professional advice of a woman doctor. It is sufficient to allude merely to the embarrassments which would be encountered on both sides, in her visiting and prescribing for persons of the opposite sex. If her services be restricted to the female portion of the family, then must there be a male physician to attend on the males, and thus there will be constantly two physicians in the regular service of a family, with all the chances of counter-prescriptions and advice and breach of ethics, misunderstandings and heartburnings, by each one passing the lines of the other. If a female physician be once received in full standing, and professional intercourse by consultation or at other times with a physician of our sex

be allowed, the greatest latitude will be taken and given in the statement of the disease, whatever it may be, its symptoms and causes, and in questions of treatment, therapeutical and physical. Will woman gain by ceasing to blush while discussing every topic as it comes up with philosophic coolness, and man be improved in the delicate reserve with which he is accustomed to address woman in the sick room? The bounds of modesty, once passed in this professional intercourse, will the additional freedom of speech and manner thus acquired, impart grace or dignity to a woman in her new character?

"Could women be induced to see the true line of duty in relation to medical study, it would be to learn preventive medicine and acquire a suitable knowledge of physiology and hygiene, so as to be able to preserve their own health and that of their children, and to inculcate on the latter the close connection between the physical and mental well-being of our nature. The field is large, and its cultivation would richly repay the laborers in it.

"In no other country than our own is a body of women authorized to engage in the general practice of medicine. The specialty of midwifery practice in France is hedged in by regulations which call for the assistance of medical men in any case of difficulty or doubt.

"Moved by these considerations, be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That, in conformity with what they believe to be due to the profession, the community in general and the female portion of it in particular, the members of this Society cannot encourage women to be-

come practitioners of medicine, nor, on these grounds, can they consent to meet in consultation such practitioners."

To this manifesto the Dean of the College wrote the following reply, which appeared in the "Medical and Surgical Reporter" of May 4, 1867:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORTER':

"*Dear Sir:*

"I have read with surprise the preamble and resolution adopted by the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and published in the 'Medical and Surgical Reporter' of the 6th ult., in reference to the status of women physicians; and as a subscriber to the Reporter, and one personally interested in the bearing of that decision, I trust I may be permitted, through the same channel, to examine the arguments which support the resolution.

"Although shrinking from all controversy and seeking the quiet path of duty, the time has come when fidelity to a great cause seems to demand that I should speak for myself and for the women with whom I am associated in this movement, and give a reason for the course we are pursuing.

"The 'very grave objections to women taking on themselves the heavy duties and responsibilities of the profession' appear to be based, in the *first* place, on the assumption that they do not possess the 'ability to bear up under the bodily and mental strain to which they would be unceasingly subjected in this new vocation;' in the *second*, on the presumed

incompatibility of professional practice with the best home influence of the woman and the duties of the mother; in the *third*, on the collision and practical difficulties that might arise if different members of the same family should employ two physicians—a man and a woman; and *lastly*, on the ground of the equivocal effect of medical consultation upon the modesty and delicacy of feeling of those who may thus meet, and also on the fact that 'in no other country but our own is a body of women authorized to engage in the general practice of medicine.'

"In regard to the first difficulty, few words need be expended. Pausing merely to allude to the fact, that in barbarous communities woman is pre-eminently the laborious drudge, and that in civilized society she is the nurse, keeping her unceasing vigils, not only by the cradle of infancy, but by every bed of sickness and suffering, with a power of sustained endurance that man does not even claim to possess; that her life is as long, and her power of surmounting its painful vicissitudes not inferior to his, we come to the open, undeniable fact, that women *do* practice medicine, that they *are* able 'to bear up under the bodily and mental strain' that this practice imposes, and that 'natural obstacles' have not obstructed their way.

"There are in this city women who have been engaged in the practice of medicine a dozen years, who to-day have more vigor and power of endurance than they possessed in the beginning of their career; and the fact of 'their delicate organization and predominance of the nervous system, combined with their trained self-command,' is the very reason that

in some cases their counsel has been preferred to that of the more robust man.

"The *second* objection, bearing upon the home influence of woman, has certainly another side.

"Probably more than half the women of this city and country are under the stern necessity of supporting themselves by their own exertions. Some mothers leave their young children day by day and go out to labor, in order to be able to bring them bread at night; others sew away their strength for the pittance which barely keeps famine from their doors, and, exhausted with their labors, they are indeed not in 'a fit frame of mind to interchange endearments with their beloved little ones;' nor can they, even with the price of life itself, surround them with the home influences and comforts needful to their healthful and harmonious development.

"If the woman who has studied medicine should be surrounded by a family of young children, we should surely regard it as a misfortune if the same overpowering necessity should compel her to follow an active practice during the period that these heavy maternal claims were pressing upon her; although even then, her duties would be less exhausting, and her time less continuously occupied than are hers who supports her family by sewing or washing.

"But although the mother may not actively exercise her profession, the knowledge of preventive medicine which she possesses will surely aid her in training her children in accordance with those hygienic rules which are now so sadly neglected in families, and will not detract from that pure, sweet, 'home influence'

which is the safeguard of the happiness and integrity of society.

"We know of quite a number of medical women, who, in consequence of the renumerations of their practice, have been able to make themselves the centres of happy homes, which otherwise they could not have done; and some of these, in their thanksgivings for the daily interests and enjoyments of their lives, count it among their deepest blessings that they have been enabled to pursue a course which so richly satisfies their *womanly* sympathies and affections, and which gives scope to their intellectual cravings and powers.

"The *third* objection, in regard to collisions and 'heart-burnings,' could scarcely apply to high-toned physicians who know what belongs to the proprieties of their position. The danger would seem to be equally imminent if the medical advisers were both of the same sex, and yet we all know that it is quite common in this city for more than one practitioner to attend the different members of the same family one being preferred for his supposed skill in one class of cases, another for his superior reputation in another class; and we have yet to learn that injurious results follow this proximity of practitioners.

"The natural tendency would seem to be, to foster care and research; and if mutual observation of the results of treatment should occasionally suggest improved methods and break up old, sluggish routine in either party, the profession and the community will surely be gainers by this mutual stimulus.

"The objection upon the ground of the invasion of delicacy in examining questions of disease and treat-

ment is indeed an astonishing one, to come from a body of scientific and right-minded physicians. Who are the patients treated by these men? Often women —the sensitive and refined. The whole nature of the malady must be investigated and the means of recovery enforced. If, as frequently happens, to save the shrinking sensitiveness of the young woman, some tender experienced mother or elder friend informs the physician of the symptoms and conveys to the patient his conclusions, she, for the time, performs the part of the attending physician in reference to the consulting one; yet who will dare assert that her womanly modesty is compromised, or that 'the delicate reserve with which a man is accustomed to address woman in the sick-room' is injuriously affected by this necessary and humane intervention?

"Among the motives which have contributed to the support of this movement, that of shielding the sensibilities of shrinking women has not been the least.

"Men opposed to the medical education of women have, in some cases, changed their views when the subject has been brought home to their feelings in the person of some beloved member of their own families, and they have appreciated the mental suffering which the dread of medical investigation has caused. Physicians, too—the father, husband, and brother,—have asked our counsel in the cases of those dearest to them; and they have asked it because we are women, and as such, they believed we might elicit the cause of suffering, and apply the means of relief, as they had not been successful in doing.

"But leaving these special points, there are broad,

general grounds upon which, as physician and as women, we stand, and appeal from the resolutions of the Philadelphia County Society to the better judgment of true-hearted professional men.

"When once it is admitted that women have souls, and that they are accountable to God for the uses of the powers which he has given them, then the exercise of their own judgment and conscience in reference to these uses becomes a thing which they cannot, rightfully, yield to any human tribunal.

"As responsible beings, who must abide by the consequences of our course for time and for eternity, we have decided for ourselves that the study and practice of medicine are proper, womanly and adapted to our mental, moral, and physical constitution.

"We shall scarcely be charged with presumption in supposing that our instincts may be as pure, our intuitions as clear, our sense of what is right and fitting for ourselves as reliable, as are those of the men who condemn our course.

"We are sustained by the approval and sympathy of the best men and women, by the moral sentiment of the general community. We feel, and society feels, that we are not usurping the place of men, but taking a position in the broad field of medicine which appropriately belongs to women; and that we shall enlarge the sphere of professional usefulness, and contribute to the knowledge which shall bless the race.

"The names of those who support our hospital and college are largely the names of those of whom Philadelphia is justly proud, as representatives of her intelligence, respectability and moral worth.

"That we have not had the facilities for acquiring medical information is a charge that, it seems to us, should hardly come from those who have systematically closed hospitals and colleges against our applications for admission, and who have endeavored to prevent the members of their fraternity from assisting us in our struggles for knowledge.

"That we have stemmed this tide of opposition, and found opportunities for obtaining medical instruction—some in other cities and across the ocean, some by persevering and long-continued efforts in various ways at home—that we have found noble men in the profession to assist us, and that we have been able to found hospitals and open various channels for practical education, *is due to the inherent vitality of our cause*, and its strong hold upon the sympathies and convictions of the community.

"That we have not yet all the facilities for instruction that are needed, we are fully aware.

"That 'there are female graduates who are a disgrace to the medical profession,' we also know too well; for the sake of humanity we would that we could truly add that the graduates who disgrace the profession are found *only* among women!

"From the nature of the relation of physicians to society, not more than one man in hundreds follows medicine as a profession, and the proportion of women, under the most favoring circumstances, will probably not be greater; but the systematic training, and the knowledge of physiological functions and hygienic conditions involved in a thorough medical education for the few, will, we believe, be reflected in many

homes, and be one of the means of radically changing that mistaken plan of education, and those destructive social customs and habits, which are now undermining the health and darkening the lives of so many women of this country.

"If it be true that 'in no other country but our own is a body of women authorized to engage in the general practice of medicine,' the fact is no more an argument against its propriety than is the fact that in no other country are the rights of the people so acknowledged and secured, an argument against the propriety of republican institutions.

"We regard this movement as belonging to the advancing civilization of the age, as the inevitable result of that progressive spirit which is unfolding human capabilities in many directions, and which has perceived that it is the condition of the highest health and happiness for woman, that she, also, should exercise the powers with which she has been endowed in accordance with her own convictions and feelings, and in harmony with her nature and organization.

"That our position is womanly; that this work is established in the fitness of things and in the necessities of society, and that the movement belongs to the 'revolutions which never go backward,' we have no shadow of doubt.

"For us it is the post of restful duty—the place assigned to us, as we believe, in the order of Providence, and we can do no other than maintain it.

"But, on behalf of a little band of true-hearted young women who are just entering the profession, and from whose pathway we fain would see annoy-

ance and impediments removed, we must protest, in the sacred name of our common humanity, against the injustice which places difficulties in our way, not because we are ignorant or pretentious or incompetent or unmindful of the code of medical or Christian ethics, but because we are women.

"Truly yours,

"ANN PRESTON, M.D.

"Philadelphia, April 22, 1867."

The next step on the part of the County Society was the adoption, October 21, 1868, of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this society that the preamble and resolutions, adopted by it in regard to female colleges, their professors and graduates, are such as do disqualify such professors and graduates from becoming members of this society, and further, that the acceptance and filling of any professorial chair, in a female college by a member of this society, disqualifies him for active continued membership of this body; and furthermore, that the essence and sense of the preamble and resolutions referred to, deny to the members of this society the right to professionally consult with any professor or graduate of a female college."

This not proving effectual, was supplemented April 21, 1869, by a second resolution, as follows:

"*Whereas*, It is well known that some of the members of this society are holding professorships in the

Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, or occupying the position of consulting surgeon or physician in the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, or holding consultations with the professors or graduates of the above institutions, in violation of the rules and regulations of this society; and

"*Whereas*, It is believed that some of the members so offending, are not aware of the passage of the resolution by this society, at the stated meeting in October last, upon this subject; therefore

"*Resolved*, That the recording secretary be hereby instructed to furnish a printed copy of the above-referred-to resolution to every member of this society, with the request that those who are holding professional intercourse with the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, or with the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, or with the graduates of the former, will either purge themselves of this violation of the rules and regulations of this society, or resign their membership in the same."

At the meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Washington, May 3, 1870, the Committee of Arrangements, whose duty it was to pass upon credentials, declined to register the names of Drs. Hartshorne and Thomas, who were present as delegates from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania and the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, until they had been passed upon by the association, through the Committee on Ethics. The latter committee "presented a report recommending the admis-

sion of the delegates from the Woman's Hospital and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania."

"After much discussion, Dr. Davis, of the Committee on Ethics, explained that the action of the committee was based solely on the constitution and by-laws of the association, there being no clause which would justify the exclusion of these delegates.

"On motion of Dr. Jones of Ohio, the whole matter was indefinitely postponed." This carried with it a refusal to seat the delegates as such, when, however, both took seats, Dr. Hartshorne as "permanent member," and Dr. Thomas as "member by invitation." Later at the same session, "Dr. Hartshorne offered the following amendment to the Constitution:

'That the said constitution be so amended as to add the following words: Nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prevent delegates from colleges in which women are taught and graduated in medicine, and hospitals in which women, graduates in medicine attend, from being received as members.'"*

The following incident noted by the late Dr. Henry Hartshorne illustrates the animus of the medical profession about this time.† He says:—

"In the spring of 1870, Dr. Charles Hermon Thomas and myself were appointed by the Faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania to repre-

* See Proceedings American Medical Association 1870.

† Personal letter from Dr. Hartshorne to the writer.

sent it at the meeting of the American Medical Association held at Washington, D. C. We were not accepted as delegates. My attendance in Washington required the omission of one of my lectures in the course on Hygiene at the University of Pennsylvania.

"When on my return, I entered the lecture room at the University, instead of the twenty or thirty students usually in attendance (it was in the Spring Course), one student only was in place. 'What is the matter? I inquired. 'Those women' he replied. 'Well,' I continued, 'I shall deliver my lecture at all events;' and that I proceeded to do, exactly as if the room were full of students. A few minutes later, a man looked in at the door near the upper benches, listened awhile, and then came in and sat down. Soon another and another did the same until nine had entered and remained through the hour. Nothing was said by me on the subject of the absentees: but at my next lecture all came in, and from that time the most cordial relations existed between the class and myself throughout the remainder of my service at the University.

"For a medical man to be connected at that time with the Woman's Medical College required pluck, and, this time very clearly, *pluck won.*

"About the same year it became known to me that some members of the Faculty of the Medical Department of the University (Winter Course) complained more or less openly of the connection with the University of a man who was also a Professor in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The Department in which the Spring Courses of lectures

were given, including mine on Hygiene, was founded with an endowment by Dr. George B. Wood, formerly a Professor, then a Trustee of the University. I wrote to Dr. Wood, mentioning what I had heard of the complaints of members of the winter faculty, adding that, having become connected with the Woman's Medical College, I expected to continue my service there, but that if he considered the two positions incompatible I would resign from the University. Dr. Wood replied that, while he would not have done what I had done, he regarded it as a matter rather of expediency than of ethics and there was no occasion for my withdrawal from the University. No further trouble occurred with members of the Medical Faculty on the subject."

In 1871 the question of the admission of women to membership again came up in the American Medical Association. At the meeting of the Association in San Francisco, May 2d, Dr. Charles Hermon Thomas, a member of the faculty of the College and a clinical lecturer in the Woman's Hospital was enrolled and reported to the Association as a duly accredited delegate from these two institutions. On motion, his name was referred to the Committee on Ethics, who reported on the following day, "that concerning the case of Dr. Thomas of the Woman's College of Philadelphia, inasmuch as there is now pending an amendment to the Constitution concerning representatives from Female Colleges, which can be acted on at this meeting, the Committee do not regard any action as

necessary until this is decided." This amendment, offered the previous year by Dr. Henry Hartshorne,* was subsequently taken up and ably supported in a speech by Dr. Thomas. The debate, which was a long one, was finally terminated by the adoption of a motion "to indefinitely postpone the whole subject."

On the following day, "Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Pennsylvania, offered the following: '*Resolved*, That the American Medical Association acknowledges the right of its members to meet in consultation the graduates and teachers of women's medical colleges, provided that the Code of Ethics of the Association is observed.'" This was freely and hotly debated, when a motion to lay it on the table was lost by the significant vote of *ayes* 54, *nays* 62.

An amendment adverse to the spirit of the resolution was then lost by a vote of 41 to 45, when just previous to adjournment a motion "to lay the whole question on the table" was carried.

This meeting was fruitful in good results. The delegate was admitted in the ordinary course of routine business, by the Committee of Arrangements, composed of residents of San Francisco, who had never previously had the woman question brought prominently before them. There was probably not a majority of the convention in favor of seating the delegate, but it was shown that there was not a major-

* See Dr. Hartshorne's resolution, page 55.

ity in favor of expelling him after he had been admitted, even though by inadvertence.

There is reason to believe that this, which may be looked upon as, in some respects, a drawn battle, had a most important influence on the action of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, which occurred a month later, when a resolution was passed by this society, which practically ended the opposition to the admission of women to its membership, a triumph largely due, however, to the long-continued exertions of Dr. Hiram Corson of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, a veteran champion of the cause in the State, to whom the whole body of the alumnæ of the College, no less than those resident in Pennsylvania, owe a debt of gratitude.

At the next meeting of the American Medical Assosociation, its constitution was so amended as to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of the discussion of the question which had brought dissension the year previous by excluding college representation in the society. As the members of the faculty of the Woman's College in Philadelphia were not at that time admitted to the County Society, this action shut them out from the American Association without affecting the faculties of men's colleges, who were, of course, members of their respective county societies.

Ten years passed by and still women practitioners of medicine in Philadelphia were excluded from the

County Society, and were, therefore, ineligible to membership in the State Society and in the American Medical Association, both made up of delegates from the county societies; and it seemed to them and their friends in Philadelphia rather an anomaly, when, in 1876, Dr. Sarah Hackett-Stevenson was sent as a delegate from Chicago to the meeting of the American Association in Philadelphia, and received without question to membership in an association from which women long well-known to the profession and to the public as professors in the College and as successful practitioners in the city were excluded. Alumnæ of the college resident in Montgomery County,* the home of Dr. Corson, were also at this time members of the County Society, and, therefore, eligible to membership in both the State Society and the American Association, while some members of the faculty of the college whose names gave validity to their diplomas, were ineligible.

In 1877, the college sent two delegates, Dr. C. Newlin Peirce, from the board of corporators, and Professor Frances Emily White, from the faculty, to the meeting

*The following extract from the minutes of the Montgomery County Medical Society, in reference to the election of Dr. Anna Lukens, in May, 1870, was kindly furnished to the writer by Dr. Corson: "She is the first female physician ever elected a member of a county society in Pennsylvania, or perhaps in the United States. She was a pupil of Dr. Hiram Corson, and a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania."

of the Association of American Medical Colleges, at Atlanta, Georgia. In marked contrast to the action of the American Medical Association at San Francisco eight years previously, they were enrolled without question, and Professor White, the only woman delegate present, was received with particular courtesy by the distinguished president, Dr. S. D. Gross, of the Jefferson Medical College, long a conspicuous opponent of the recognition of women physicians in Philadelphia. When, a few weeks later, Dr. White went to Cambridge to study in the university there, Dr. Gross sent to her, unsolicited, a letter of introduction to his friend, Professor Humphreys of the Cambridge University. Dr. Gross afterwards occupied a seat with the corporators and faculty on the platform of the Academy of Music at one of the public annual commencements of the college.

In the spring of 1881 some members of the County Society friendly to women, feeling that the time had come for an advance, presented the names of five well-known medical women to the society as applicants for membership. They were reported unfavorably by the Board of Censors, on the ground that the by-laws of the society provided for male membership only.

At the stated meeting in October, of the same year, the following resolution was passed by the society:

"*Resolved*, That female medical practitioners in good standing in the profession are eligible to mem-

bership in this Society under the same laws and regulations now governing the admission of men."

In spite of the adoption of this resolution, the Board of Censors adhered to its former view as to the ineligibility of women under the by-laws, until, in April, 1882, when the same five names being again offered, the applicants were admitted to the list as candidates for membership. When the election took place, however, the five women candidates were defeated.

It should be understood that the defeat of a candidate, admitted to the list by the Board of Censors, is tantamount to the reversal of the verdict of the Board of Censors of professional fitness for membership.

Between the above date and June 4, 1884, there were five elections held in the society, when one or more women were candidates for membership, followed each time by defeat. In the meantime repeated attempts were made by the opposition to secure an alteration in the by-laws to the effect that the society should consist of regular male physicians, but the necessary two-thirds vote was never secured.

The four years following the last defeat, in 1884, may be described as a period of truce, during which no nominations of women were made by their friends in the Society. At the end of this time they decided to renew the attempt, and in order to reduce the possibility of any personal bias on the part of members to the lowest terms, only one name, and that of a

woman who had never before appeared on the list, was proposed. Also the women physicians were themselves urged to join in the canvass which had heretofore been conducted exclusively by their friends in the Society, who felt, not only that they had exhausted their resources, but that the animus of previous battles probably remained as an element of each new defeat. A joint council was held at the house of Dr. Charles Hermon Thomas, with whom this idea originated, in order to arrange a plan of action. A committee of women was appointed, the individual members of which undertook to call each on a certain number of the leading members of the Society known to be opposed to their admission with whom she was personally acquainted, or to whom influential letters of introduction could be obtained.

The following letter, from a former distinguished opponent serves to show the change of mental attitude, indicating that the point of view had shifted from that of personal feeling to a judicial basis:

"*Dear Doctor:*

"Doctor ——— desires an introduction to you, and will explain the object of her visit. As our County Society is an integral portion of the American and of the State Medical Societies, and as graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania have the same legal status as the graduates of the University, etc., I think they are legally entitled to become mem-

bers of the County Society when favorably reported by the Censors, and I shall so vote.

"As ex-president of the Society, you, I trust, will recognize the law which establishes its charter, of which I believe you were a corporator.

"I am favorable to the election of all who are recommended by the Censors, and see no better method of testing the qualifications of candidates than by electing them.

"Should anything hereafter prove them unworthy of membership, they can be tried and dismissed.

"Yours truly,

"HENRY H. SMITH."

In about two weeks from the date of the first council the committee of women met to report results, and it is a matter of regret that a stenographer was not employed to take down the proceedings of this most unique conference. At this distance of time, it need only be said that a few of the older members, among whom was the late Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, expressed a willingness to leave the question to the majority without offering any opposition; and a few resorted to the expedient of absenting themselves from the meeting for voting; when the eventful evening for the vote arrived, the candidate was elected, and, so far as known to the writer, no woman applicant for membership has since been rejected. In 1890 the Professor of Physiology in the College represented both the College and the County Medical Society as a delegate

to the International Medical Congress, which met in Berlin.

An interesting feature of the woman's canvass for election to the County Society, was a reception given to the venerable Dr. Hiram Corson, already referred to as a veteran champion of the cause. The reason assigned for this reception was "recognition of distinguished professional labors covering a period of sixty years," a quite sufficient one; but the affair had also another significance fully recognized by all concerned; it was also in recognition of his faithful, life-long devotion to the cause of the medical woman. Under these circumstances the fact that the names of thirteen of the most distinguished medical men in Philadelphia appeared with fourteen names of medical women in the *personnel* of the committee of which the chairman, secretary and treasurer were women, was of immense significance, indicating that the actual professional status of women in Philadelphia was not represented by their status, or want of it, in the County Society.

The reception, the actual management of which was entirely in the hands of the women members of the committee, was largely attended, not only by the Philadelphia profession, but by members of the State Society, then in session in Philadelphia, and this the first concerted public assertion of themselves on the part of the medical women of Philadelphia as an in-

tegral part of the general profession, no doubt had an influence on the election in the County Society which occurred two weeks later.

The name of Dr. Charles Hermon Thomas, for nine years a member of the College faculty, stands next to that of Dr. Hiram Corson in the list of friends of what was so long an unpopular cause. In the prolonged struggle for recognition in the County Society, and for admission to the State and American Associations dependent on it, his enthusiastic and untiring championship was a most important and indeed essential factor in the happy result.

Previous to the events just recorded, several women had become members of the Northern Medical Society, a local association somewhat of the nature of a club, generously expanded by its members as a means of proving to the County Society the possibility of joint membership of men and women in a medical association, although this had been abundantly demonstrated in many societies in other cities. After the admission of women to the County Society this organization reverted to its original character.

Efforts to secure the admission of women to the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society were begun by Dr. Albert H. Smith, an influential and devoted friend, whose valuable support in the County Medical Society was enthusiastic and unwavering. In 1877, Dr. Smith presented a medical paper to the Society

on behalf of Dr. Emeline H. Cleveland, Professor of Obstetrics in the College, and in the following year another on behalf of Dr. Anna E. Broomall, the successor to this Chair on the death of Dr. Cleveland, both of whom were in due course of time proposed for membership; but although there was always a majority in favor of the admission of women, the required three-fourths vote was not secured until 1892, when two women were elected.

In 1884 the Neurological Society elected a woman to membership, and women have been eligible to membership in the Medical Jurisprudence Society from its organization in the same year.

In 1890 a Woman's Medical Club, known as the Alumnæ Medical Society,* was organized. This club holds monthly meetings, and every member is required by the by-laws to take an active part in the presentation of papers and in the discussions.

The following chronological statement exhibits the efforts of the College in the direction of an improved curriculum and in increased laboratory and clinical facilities:

1861: Clinical opportunities were substantially increased by the opening of the Woman's Hospital.

1869: A progressive course of study was instituted, antedating this important advance in methods at Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania.

* The present membership numbers forty-seven.

1871: The College year was lengthened to eight months by the addition of a Spring term.

1875: The new College building, made possible by a large bequest from the late Isaac Barton, was dedicated, the first in the world built expressly for the education of women in medicine. It provides two lecture-rooms, each with a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty; a large recitation room, a fine museum and cabinet of materia medica, two library and reading-rooms, and eight laboratories for the prosecution of practical work in the various departments of medical study. There are also offices for the use of the corporators and faculty, with cloak and lunch rooms for the use of the students. Three large, light and airy hallways, one on each floor, distinguish this from most medical college buildings.

Also in 1875, an Alumnæ Association was formed, one of its express objects being the promotion of the interests of the College. It has from time to time made substantial contributions towards securing additional educational advantages for the students.

1878: The number of beds in the Woman's Hospital was nearly doubled by the erection of a large maternity building.

1879: The Professor of Physiology having visited the laboratory of Cambridge University in order to study under the supervision of the distinguished Professor of Physiology, Dr. Michael M. Foster, and to

procure the necessary apparatus, a physiological laboratory was opened in the following spring. The expenses of this undertaking were assumed equally by an alumna of the College* and a member of the board of corporators.†

1880: The department of gynæcology, which had been heretofore adjunct to that of obstetrics, was expanded by the establishment of a Chair of Gynæcology: this advance was made possible through the generosity of Mr. Joseph Jeanes, a member of the board of corporators.

1881: Three years' attendance upon a graded course of instruction during both the Winter and Spring Terms, was made obligatory in October of this year.

1883: Clinic Hall was erected by the Hospital on ground adjoining the College, giving enlarged accommodations for clinics and the growing dispensary service. It provides a lecture hall of a seating-capacity of three hundred, and numerous smaller rooms for use in the different departments of medicine and surgery.

1887: Entrance examinations were established.

1888: A friend of the College, Miss Susanna Brinton, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, purchased a large dwelling-house near the College and

* Dr. Elizabeth C. Keller, of Boston.

† Mr. Joseph Jeanes, of Philadelphia.

Hospital and gave the use of it to the Young Women's Christian Association of the College.* "Brinton Hall" has proved an important accessory to the resources of the College and Hospital by its varied provisions for the benefit of students.

1893: A four years' course, hitherto optional, was made obligatory on all students. The additions to the curriculum, made possible by this lengthening of the term of study, have been mainly in the direction of increased laboratory and clinical facilities.

1895: A new building, complete in all its appointments, for the treatment of medical and surgical cases having been erected by the Managers of the Woman's Hospital, it was formally opened in May of this year. The following statistics from the report of the Physician-in-Charge, for the year ending December 31, 1896, indicate the possibilities of this institution as a factor in clinical instruction:

Number of patients treated in the different clinics	5,722
Whole number of diseases treated in clinics	11,501
Number of visits to clinic patients	23,964
Number of new cases visited at their homes	972
Number of visits to patients at their homes	3,823
Number of births in Hospital	231

* The Association has since been incorporated with a view to the purchase of the building, and the first payment of two thousand dollars was made in April, 1896.

Number of births in out-practice	99
Number of operations in house	734
Number of operations in clinic	199
Total number of operations	933

During the same year the practical facilities of the Chair of Obstetrics were increased by the opening, in the southern part of Philadelphia, of a maternity hospital in connection with the College out-obstetric department already established, thus affording better opportunities for bed-side instruction than can be secured in attendance upon patients at their homes.

The thought having occurred to "one of our alumnæ* that a hospital and dispensary, established in the crowded poor district of the city, would be of educational value to the students of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and at the same time a blessing to the women and children of that district,"† such an institution, after many discouragements, was finally opened to patients October 31, 1895, at 1212 South Third street, under the name of the Hospital and Dispensary of the Alumnæ of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. The aim of the Board of Managers is thus set forth:

"1st. To give the poor of this district the privilege of applying to women physicians for medical advice.

"2d. To furnish opportunities for the graduates of

* Amy S. Barton, M.D. (Class 1874).

† See Report for the first six months ending April 30, 1896.

the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania to continue their studies in general and special medicine.

"3d. To increase the facilities for clinical instruction in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania."

Judging by the rapidly-growing dispensary service, and by the generous interest of many friends, there is every reason to expect the fulfillment of this threefold mission.

1896: A Bacteriological Laboratory was opened in January of this year, a house on the College grounds being especially fitted up for the purpose. During the following summer substantial additions were made to the building, thus more than doubling its capacity. This laboratory is supplied with all the apparatus required for modern methods of instruction and investigation, offering opportunities for post-graduate work and for original research.

During the same year important additions were made to the demonstrative teaching in Hygiene, supplementary to the didactic instruction in this department.

In strong contrast with the status of the College as an educational institution at the time of its inception, we find that the corps of instructors has increased from six members, the original faculty with which the College opened in 1850, to fifty-nine pro-

fessors, lecturers, demonstrators, clinical instructors, and assistants in the numerous departments of the College and the Woman's Hospital, and other hospitals in which special clinical instruction is given to students. Of this number forty-five are women.

Laboratory as well as clinical facilities have been gradually extended, and there is now a department of practice connected with every branch of didactic instruction in the institution, in the work of which every student takes part.

Thirty-eight states and territories have contributed to the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania students who are now numbered among its alumnæ. Among foreign countries the following are represented: Canada, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Jamaica, Brazil, England, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Russia, Syria, India, China, Japan, Burmah, Australia, Congo Free State, and the Hawaiian Islands.

Our alumnæ, now numbering eight hundred and forty-two, are located in forty-three states and territories, and in the following foreign countries: Canada, Brazil, Scotland, Switzerland, Egypt, India, China, Japan, Persia, Korea, Australia, Congo Free State, and the Hawaiian Islands.

The world-wide connections of the College, as shown by the large number of states and countries represented by its students and alumnæ, is an interesting

feature of its history; this is largely due to the efforts of the late Professor Rachel L. Bodley, A.M., M.D., whose extensive and painstaking correspondence embraced many creeds, countries, and classes, including that of royalty itself, as shown by the following extract from the *Philadelphia Ledger*, August 3, 1886:

"The Dean of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania received last week from the Secretary of Legation of the United States (via Washington) a copy of a letter written at Windsor Castle, July 14th, by the Queen's private secretary, General Sir Henry Ponsonby, addressed to Henry White, Secretary of Legation, as follows: 'I am commanded by the Queen to request that you will kindly thank Mrs. Bodley for having sent Her Majesty the account of Dr. Joshee's reception in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and to assure you that the Queen has read the paper with much interest.'

"This recognition of Dr. Joshee,* one of the sub-

*Dr. Anandibai Joshee, of Poona, Bombay Presidency, India, a high-caste Brahmin woman, came to the United States for the study of medicine, and graduated from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 11, 1886. She was the first Hindu woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine in any country, and was appointed June 1, 1886, to the position of Physician-in-Charge of the female ward of the Albert Edward Hospital in the city of Kolhapur, India, but died February 26, 1887, before entering upon this work, of tubercular disease of the lungs, which began to develop during her stay in this country.

jects of the Empress of India, by medical title is quite significant. Thanks to the eminent standing of the Woman's College here, and enlightened, perhaps, by Lady Dufferin's* warm interest in medical women in India, Her Majesty is coming to a clearer understanding of the importance of this new title for a Hindu subject."

The following extract from the remarks made by Mrs. S. C. F. Hallowell, a member of the Board of Corporators, at a meeting held in memory of Professor Bodley, October 13, 1888, not only expresses the estimate in which her work was held in the College, but flashes a side light on some of the obstacles encountered by the College in the past:

"The religious societies, excepting always those of recent date and the Society of Friends, are naturally conservative and keenly opposed to changes in certain old-time limitations.

"The Society of Friends, by its constitution and history, offers to its leading minds and its humblest members an equally responsible share in the conduct of the Society's business and in the public ministry. Therefore, it was not only eminently fitting that Philadelphia should establish the first medical college for women in the world, but that the splendid stubbornness that characterizes this sect should never flag in the determination to give our medical women their due scientific and womanly appreciation in the profession and in the social world.

* Wife of the Vice-regent.

"Speaking as a representative of the Corporators of the College, I hold that the highest service Dean Bodley gave to it, while she gave herself without stint to all its requirements, was in her influence and power among the more conservative of religious people and in circles quite apart from the influence I have mentioned as naturally sustaining the College. She not only vastly aided and encouraged the applicants for medical missionaries to come here and be qualified for the most practical work in China, Burmah and Hindoostan, but she acted herself as a medical missionary to benighted public opinion that has heretofore regarded well qualified devotion to the healing art, and the scientific understanding of even the woman's body, as something quite unfeminine. The late Dean carried the prestage of her professional title, both as a medical woman, and the business officer of a college faculty, into the prayer meetings and congregations of serious-minded women. She interested in the child-widows of India many, who by early and traditional views of life, had heretofore regarded a semi-childishness as an excellent thing in woman. She quite disabused those who met her of the mistaken notion that true science is akin to irreverence or brutality. By so much the more widely as she extended her circle of friends and admirers, and by every grace of manner and of womanly address that she cultivated, she understood how to convert these alien, or indifferent, or perhaps mistrusting elements in the social world into a warm appreciation of the medical teacher and the woman M. D.

"Among her services to the College—extending

over the long term of eighteen years—this attitude towards unbelieving Philadelphia, as well as towards the somewhat skeptical religious world in many corresponding cities and in other states, was one of her strongest claims to admiration and regard."

The writer is indebted to Dr. Anna M. Fullerton (class of 1882) for the following account of the Alumnæ of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in Foreign Fields:

A writer on the subject of medical missions says concerning the work, "A woman going to a heathen land for this purpose will need to be and to do many things which in a Christian land belongs to quite different departments of practice. She must be physician and surgeon, oculist, aurist, dentist, chiropodist, and every other 'ist' in one, for there is very little specialism as yet on mission ground. She must superintend the building of hospitals or dispensaries if she would have either. She must compound her own medicines. She must enforce the simpliest principles of hygiene and expect to have her treatment often of no effect because these principles are so little understood or followed." But this arduous list of duties does not represent all the difficulties she must encounter; masculine prejudice, which hesitates to aid feminine enterprise, must be met and overcome among the members of her own mission, and often she must go forth single-handed to a combat with powers

of darkness whose gigantic proportions would be overwhelming to those of less dauntless courage and less triumphant faith.

In a pamphlet recently published by the Woman's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, the following statements relative to this work are made: "Not twenty years have yet passed since the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church sent forth the first woman physician to Asia, after years of longing on the part of some to see such work begun, but fear in the minds of many that the time for it had not yet come, if indeed it ever would be practicable." America has the honor of inaugurating this most blessed work of woman for woman. A circular printed by the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1875, contains the statement, "Four of our alumnæ are occupying honored positions as missionary physicians in Asia." The names, however, are not given, and the great difficulty attendant upon the accumulation of accurate data in connection with the subject of medical missions leads to hesitation in the presentation of statistics bearing upon it. Sufficient has been learned through the secretaries of the various woman's missionary societies to show the rapid increase of the work.

Among our own alumnæ are the names of at least thirty-seven women who have been sent out under the various missionary boards to India, China, Japan,

Burmah, Persia, Syria, Congo Free State and Egypt; of these twenty-nine are at present engaged in mission work.

Interesting glimpses of the work done in these distant lands are afforded by the letters contributed by women from time to time to the *Woman's Missionary Journal.* A few notes from one of the home letters of a woman physician practicing in Canton, China, will give an idea of the character and proportions of the work. She gives an extract from the journal for a part of a week, as follows:

"*Tuesday.*—Amputated a breast; also removed a tumor from the angle of the jaw.

"*Wednesday.*—Operated on two cases of cataract; saw one hundred and thirty patients at the dispensary; answered a call outside.

"*Thursday.*—Another amputation of the breast; a hare-lip case and smaller operations. In the afternoon tapped an immense ovarian cyst.

"*Friday.*—Out-patient day; out till one o'clock. After dinner called on a patient in the suburbs. Reached home at twenty minutes of four o'clock; at four made the evening rounds at the hospital, and answered a call in a neighboring street. Before retiring a call came to cross the river to H——; canal-gates closed; had to walk a mile to the boat; reached home about midnight.

"*Saturday.*—To-day one hundred and four patients at the dispensary. Reached home shortly after 2 o'clock."

When we think of every detail of preparation and after care involved in any one of the operations mentioned, we can appreciate the longing this woman expressed for a helper in her work. It is not given to many women in this country to experience five such days consecutively as those described above, which are not rare days with her.

The work of a woman medical missionary embraces, as a rule, hospital or dispensary work, as well as house to house visitation, and dispensaries in the various districts of the cities in which they labor have been established by nearly all the women sent out.

The first hospital for women in Asia was the gift of the Nawab of Rampore, at the solicitation of Dr. Clara Swain (class of 1869). It was opened for the reception of patients in January, 1874. Subsequently Dr. Sarah C. Seward (class of 1871) established a medical mission, which included a dispensary building, in Allahabad, India, and for twenty years carried on a noble work for women. Dr. Bertha T. Caldwell (class of 1893) has charge of the Sarah Seward Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Maria C. Douglass (class of 1882) so distinguished herself as a physician that the Government appointed her to organize and carry on the Lady Dufferin Hospital, at Rangoon, Burmah. A training-school for nurses was established in connection with the Hospital.

Among other hospitals may be mentioned the Woman's Hospital and Dispensary, of Guntur, India, founded by Dr. Anna S. Kugler (class of 1879); the Woman's Hospital and Dispensary, of Madras, India, established by Dr. Pauline Root (class of 1883). Dr. Helen Newton (class of 1893) has charge of the hospital which was opened in November, 1895, at Ferozepore, India. Dr. Jessie Carleton (class of 1886), of Ambala, India, expects to take charge of a hospital which will shortly be built, and others who have gone out are laboring to accomplish the same purpose.

Many of our alumnæ are working in hospitals already established. One of the most successful of them is Dr. Elizabeth Reifsnyder, whose labors in the Margaret Williamson Hospital at Shanghai, China, have won for her a wide reputation as a surgeon. A large proportion of the missionary physicians, it may be seen, labor in India, a country in which the inveterate prejudice and tyranny of custom have prevented women from receiving the benefits of medical science and skill through men. At the last census the women of India numbered 124,000,000, and when we think of the aggregate of physical suffering represented by these figures, we cease to wonder that the hearts of women in this land have been stirred to minister to their relief.

From the more intelligent women in these countries a few have been found who have endeavored to pre-

pare themselves to enter upon this work of rescue. Thus Anandibai Joshee and Gurubai Karmarkar from India, Kei O'Kami from Japan, Sabat M. Islambooly from Syria, *Hu* King Eng from China, have all been numbered among the students of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Who shall say what the seeds of influence, thus sown over many lands, may bring forth "after many days?"

An attempt has been made by means of a letter of inquiry sent to every graduate, to ascertain the present status, social, pecuniary and professional, of the alumnæ of the College.

The following general statements are based on the answers received:

First, may be noted the improved social standing of the woman physician, which is in marked contrast to that of forty or even ten years ago, and which may be stated as depending, with very few exceptions, on the individual woman, rather than on any pre-conceived ideas as to the position of the woman physician, *per se.*

Pecuniarily, the condition of the woman physician has markedly improved during the last ten years. Not only has there been an increase in the number of those making handsome incomes ($10,000 to $20,000), but the number of women securing comfortable incomes from practice has vastly increased, and even of those who stand at the foot of the list in this respect,

it may be stated that most of them are better compensated than are women in the over-crowded profession of teaching.

Professional recognition has become almost universal, showing a marked advance during the last ten years. Women are, with a few exceptions, cordially admitted to medical societies and to official positions therein.

Replies to an inquiry in regard to the department of practice pursued by the alumnæ of the College, show that most of the various specialties of medicine and surgery are represented in their work, obstetrics and gynæcology largely predominating. A minority report their practice as "general," but add that they are doing a larger proportion of obstetrical and gynæcological work than are the male practitioners in the in the same localities.

Forty-five years of experience in the practice of medicine by the alumnæ of the College has thus proved the wisdom of its founders in recognizing and seeking to meet the demand of the public for a body of educated women physicians. It is to be remembered in this connection that no branch of medicine requires a higher degree of self-possession and promptness in the selection and application of scientific methods than modern obstetrical practice, nor does any department of surgery, probably, present graver difficulties than the operations included in the practice of gynæcology.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS

In which the Alumnæ of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania have received appointments and of the various Hospitals and Dispensaries in which the Students, or Graduates of the College, have had opportunities for Clinical Study.*

Name.	Location.
Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia	
Asylum for Destitute Women and Children	Cayuga, N. Y.
Agna Calienite Mission	Warner, California.
Attleboro Sanitarium	Attleboro, Mass.
Berean Presbyterian Dispensary	Philadelphia.
Bethany Home for Women	Boston.
Bethany Home, Lying-in and Friendly Hospital†	Minneapolis, Minn.
Bryn-Mawr College	Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	Washington, D. C.
Children's Industrial Home	New Brunswick, N.J.
Children's Hospital	Philadelphia.
Children's Hospital of the Mary J. Drexel Home	Philadelphia.
City Hospital	Lowell, Mass.
City Hospital	Williamsport, Pa.
College of Medicine of the University of Southern California	Los Angeles, Cal.

* For an account of the hospitals founded by missionary alumnæ in foreign lands see page 77.

† Founded and managed by women.

NAME.	LOCATION.
COLLEGE SETTLEMENT	Philadelphia.
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS	Boston.
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	Boulder, Col.
COLUMBUS STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE	Columbus, Ohio.
CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE	Middletown, Conn.
CONVENT ST. BASIL	Placquemine, La.
DESERET HOSPITAL	Salt Lake City, Utah
DISPENSARY LYING-IN ASYLUM	New York.
DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Providence, R. I.
DOROTHEA DIX DISPENSARY	Washington, D. C.
DURANT GYMNASIUM	Boston.
EVENING DISPENSARY FOR WORKING WOMEN AND GIRLS	Baltimore, Md.
FLORENCE CRITTENDEN RESCUE HOME	San Francisco, Cal.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	Philadelphia.
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE	Philadelphia.
FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE	Frankford, Philada.
GILBERT SEMINARY	St. Mary's Parish, La.
GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL	Lancaster, Mass.
GIRLS' DEPARTMENT, HOUSE OF REFUGE	Philadelphia.
GLENS FALLS SANITARIUM	Watkins, N. Y.
HAINES' INSTITUTE	Augusta, Ga.
HAMPTON AGRICULTURAL AND NORMAL INSTITUTE	Hampton, Va.
HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES	Chestnut Hill, Phila.
HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS	Louisville, Ky.
HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES	San Francisco, Cal.*
HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY OF THE ALUMNÆ OF THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Philadelphia.
HOWARD HOSPITAL	Philadelphia.
HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE	New York.
INSANE DEPARTMENT, PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL	Philadelphia.
INSANE HOSPITAL	Northampton, Mass.
INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS	Wilmington, Del.

* Founded by Charlotte Blake Brown, Class of 1874, and C. Annette Buckle, Class of 1858.

NAME.	LOCATION.
JEWISH MATERNITY HOME	Philadelphia.
JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH DISPENSARY	New York.
LADIES' DIVISION OF LATTER DAY SAINTS COLLEGE	Salt Lake City, Utah.
LYDIA BAIRD HOME AND HOSPITAL	Carlisle, Pa.
MARKLETON SANITARIUM	Markleton, Pa.
MATERNITY HOSPITAL	Philadelphia.
MATERNITY HOSPITAL OF THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Philadelphia.
MEDICAL AID SOCIETY FOR SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN	Philadelphia.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL	Philadelphia.
MORTON HOSPITAL	Taunton, Mass.
NEW ENGLAND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Boston.
NEW JERSEY STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Trenton, N. J.
NEW JERSEY STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN	Vineland, N. J.
NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE...	
NEW YORK ORTHOPÆDIC DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL	New York.
NORTHWESTERN HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Minneapolis, Minn.*
NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL	Staten Island, N. Y.
OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENT PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL	Philadelphia.
PASSAVANT HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Pittsburg, Pa.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL	Harrisburg, Pa.
PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN	Elwyn, Pa.
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL	Philadelphia.
PHILA. COUNTY PRISON (Moyamensing)	
PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY	
PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL	

* Under the management and medical care of women.

Name.	Location.
Philadelphia Lying-in Charity	
Presbyterian Hospital (Dispensary)	Philadelphia.
Presbyterian Hospital Woman's Medical College	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Roger's Hall School	Lowell, Mass.
San Francisco Polyclinic	San Francisco, Cal.
School of Biology, University, of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Sheltering Arms	Philadelphia.
Sisterhood of Bethany	Minneapolis, Minn.
Smith College	Northampton, Mass.
Soldiers' Home	Chelsea, Mass.
State Hospital for the Insane	Norristown, Pa.
State Hospital for the Insane	Warren, Pa.
State Hospital for the Chronic Insane	Wernersville, Pa.
State Hospital for the Insane	Wilmington, Del.
State Industrial School	Lancaster, Mass.
State Insane Asylum	Rochester, Minn.
State Insane Asylum	St. Peter, Minn.
State Lunatic Hospital	Taunton, Mass.
State Primary School	Palmer, Mass.
St. Agnes' Hospital	Philadelphia.
St. Christopher's Hospital for Children	Philadelphia.
St. Clement's Hospital	Philadelphia.
St. Luke's Hospital	Utica, N. Y.
St. Vincent's Hospital	Worcester, Mass.
Swarthmore College	Swarthmore, Pa.
Temporary Home for Women and Children	Portland, Maine.
The Evening Dispensary for Women	St. Louis, Mo.
The Hospital For Nervous Diseases	Blackwell's Island, N. Y.
The Mercy Home	Manchester, N. H.
The New Jersey Home for Feeble-minded Children	Vineland, N. J.
The Pacific Dispensary	San Francisco.
The Philadelphia Polyclinic and School for Graduates in Medicine	
The Provident Dispensary for Women and Children	Rochester, N. Y.

NAME.	LOCATION.
THE WEST PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN	
THE WOMAN'S CLINIC	Washington, D. C.
THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE	Baltimore, Md.
TUSKEEGEE NORMAL SCHOOL	Tuskeegee, Ala.
UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, HOME AND HOSPITAL	Grand Rapids, Mich.
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN	Allegheny, Pa.
*VINCENT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	Boston.
WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE OF PHILADELPHIA	
WAIFS' HOME	Topeka, Kansas.
WAYNESBURG COLLEGE	Pennsylvania.
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE	Dixmont.
WESTERN STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM	Staunton, Va.
WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL	Whittier, Cal.
WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE	Seneca Lake, N. Y.
WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL	Williamsport, Pa.
WINTHROP NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE	South Carolina.
WOMAN'S CHARITY CLUB HOSPITAL	Boston.
WOMEN'S DIRECTORY OF PHILADELPHIA	
WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY	Washington, D. C.
WOMAN'S HOSPITAL AND FOUNDLING HOUSE	Detroit, Mich.
WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA	
WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE	Baltimore, Md.
WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CINCINNATI	Cincinnati, Ohio.
WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE	Kingston, Ontario.†
WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY	New York City.
WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Philadelphia, Pa.
WOMAN'S PRISON	S. Framingham, Mass.
WORCESTER STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM	Worcester, Mass.
WORCESTER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	Worcester, Mass.

*Founded by Lena V. Ingraham, M. D., Class of 1883, Grace Wolcott, M. D., Class of 1884.

†Jennie K. Trout, M.D., (Class of 1875) was connected with this College (now extinct) as one of its founders.

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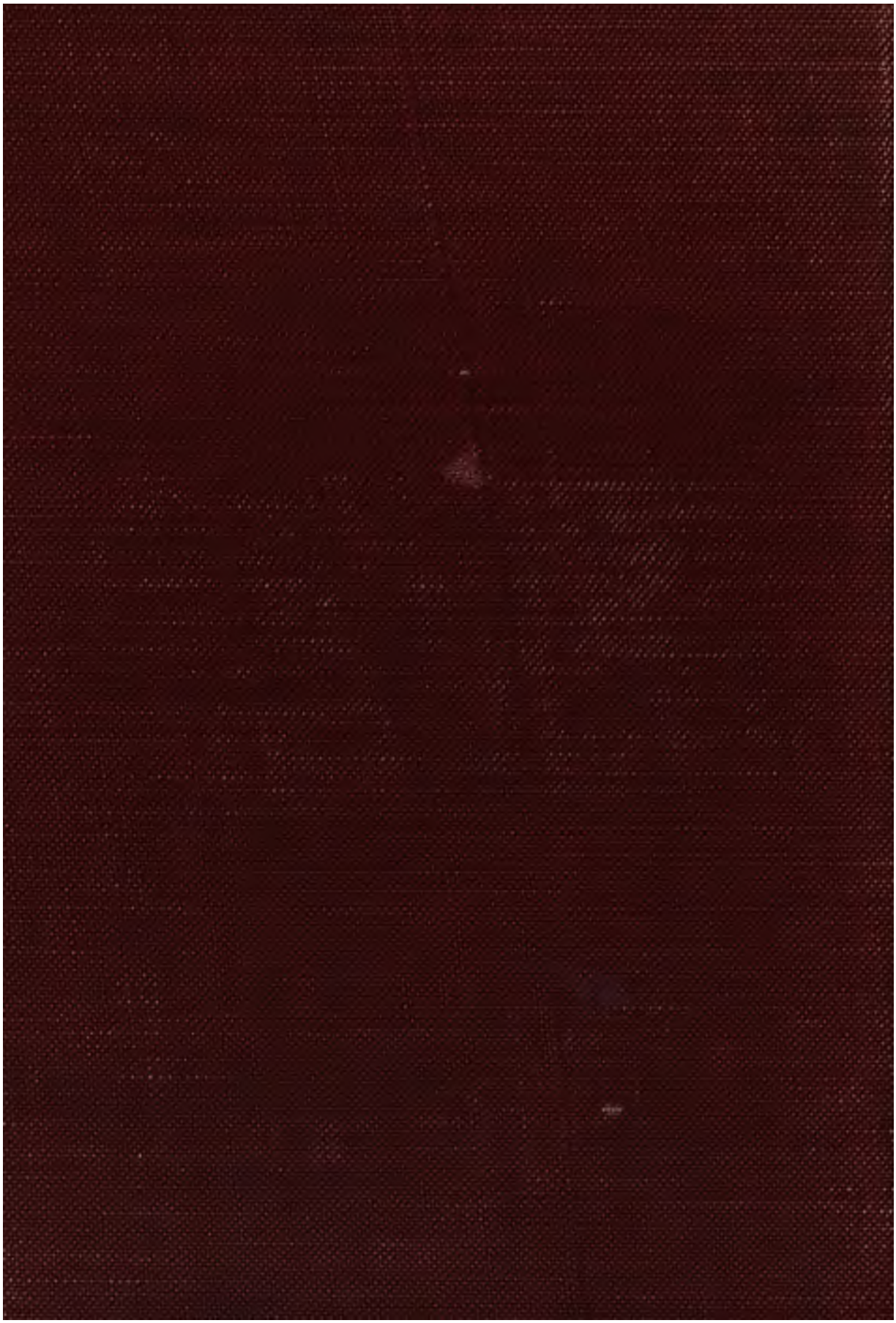
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